Sl., No.	Name of the Project	Progress made so far
10.	Amjhore Phosphateic Fertilizers Project (Pyrities, Phosphates & Checmicals Ltd.)	Under implementation and likely to be completed on schedule by Sept., 1989.
11.	Sikka Plant (Gujarat State Fertilizer Company).	DAP Project is under trail production.
12.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	DAP Project has been completed.
13.	Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	DAP Promejct is under trial production.
14.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd. ANP & CAN.	Technical Collaboration agreements have been approved. Project is likely to be completed in December, 1988 or early 1989.
15.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Likely to be completed by early 1991.
16.	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Ltd. ANP.	Letter of Intent was issued on 3-4-87. Draft Technical agreements are under consideration of the Govt.

Agriculture Technology to abridge Regional disparity

1663. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agriculture technology developed so far has improved the agricultural production but has not abridged the regional disparities in agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Improved agricultural technologies have been evolved for increasing agricultural production for all crops/areas. In case of irrigated farming, however, technologies have been more pronuonced and productive vis-a-vis Dry land agriculture and problem areas like flood prone, salt affected areas etc. In order to increase the foodgrains production in the country rapidly, the extension systems also concentrated on more potentially productive areas vix-a-vis other areas. Now having achieved self-sufficiency in food, the Government is taking remedial measures for correcting the regional imbalances.

Programmes for dairy animals

1664. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the programmes through which small, marginal and other farmers are encouraged to own and raise their dairy animals; and

(b) what has been the State-wise outcome of these programmes during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Small and Marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other farmers are encouraged to own and raise dairy animals through credit support from commercial, cooperative, regional rural and land development banks. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance support to all these financing banks for such credit sup-

port. The above category of farmers get credit mainly through programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Schematic Lending Programmes or Area Development Programmes.

Dairy animals can also be provided to the target group under IRDP. The pattern of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and 50 per cent for tribal participants. This is subject to ceiling of Rs. 3000/- in normal areas, Rs. 4000/- in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and Rs. 5000/- for tribal participants.

Under Special Livestock Breeding Programme (SLBP) assistance is also provided for rearing of cross-bred heifers @ 50 per cent small and marginal farmers and 66-2/3 per cent to agricultural labourers subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- per beneficiary. In the case of tribal participant the ceiling on subsidy is Rs. 5000/-. The scheme of rearing of cross-bred heifers is in operation in selected 98 districts of the country.

(b) Statement-I showing the State-wise position of disbursement of refinance for dairy development to financial institutions outside IRDP is attached (*See* below). Statement-II showing State-wise position of disbursement of refinance for dairy development under IRDP is attached. (*See* below) Statement-III of beneficiaries assisted for rearing of cross-bred heifers under SLBP during the last three years and the current year is appended. (*See* below)

Statement-I

State-wise Position of disbursement of refinance for Dairy Development to Financial Institutions (outside IRDP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1st July, 1987 to 31st December, 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chandigarh	..	3	..	1
2	Delhi	5	12	38	1
3	Haryana	517	675	547	63
4	Himachal Pradesh	6	9	72	2
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	..	23	..
6	Punjab	700	463	1560	311
7	Rajasthan	39	58	49	26
8	Assam & N.E. States	10	10	16	9
9	Sikkim	..	2	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Bihar	21	1	1	7
11	Orissa	12	36	47	52
12	West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar	14	9	12	1
13	Madhya Pradesh	39	48	179	65
14	Uttar Pradesh	55	136	169	80
15	Gujarat	171	175	166	46
16	Maharashtra & Goa	132	171	247	65
17	Andhra Pradesh	195	218	258	78
18	Karnataka	157	389	694	270
19	Kerala	84	148	182	98
20	Tamil Nadu	148	374	511	141
21	Pondicherry	2	6	2	1
	TOTAL :	2309	2943	4773	1317

Statement-II

State-wise Position of Disbursement of Refinance for dairy development under IRDP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl., No.	State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chandigarh	2	4	3
2	Delhi	35	22	7
3	Haryana	307	466	243
4	Himachal Pradesh	119	71	101
5	Jammu & Kashmir	137	117	103
6	Punjab	578	512	464
7	Rajasthan	280	321	277
8	Assam & N.E. States	42	102	81
9	Sikkim	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
10	Bihar	1159	688	550
11	Orissa	118	62	65
12	West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar	97	189	219
13	Madhya Pradesh	480	559	323
41	Uttar Pradesh	1914	1620	1232
15	Gujarat	587	599	408
16	Maharashtra & Goa	457	637	431
17	Andhra Pradesh	144	166	176
18	Karnataka	718	719	565
19	Kerala	405	370	348
20	Tamil Nadu	1482	1111	543
21	Pondicherry	..	23	5
	TOTAL :	9062	8359	6145

Statement-III

Number of Beneficiaries Assisted under Cross-Bred Calf-Rearing Component of Special Livestock Breeding Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Years			
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Upto Decem-ber)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3371	1794	394	N.A.
2	Assam	N.A.	75	204	151
3	Bihar	736	452	40	393 (upto Sept.)
4	Gujarat	1392	1218	1287	2212
5	Haryana	3382	3242	2044	1335
6	Himachal Pradesh	1015	732	655	613
7	Jammu & Kashmir	933	817	N.A.	230 (upto Sept)
8	Karnataka	3164	3584	3505	75
9	Kerala	4024	1090	1021	2776
10	Madhya Pradesh	2079	2267	825	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Maharashtra	3287	3148	3209	3423
12	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	27	Nil
13	Nagaland	2078	2200	500	1000 (uptoSept.)
14	Orissa	296	871	2328	928 (upto Sept)
15	Punjab	4308	2590	4182	3940
16	Rajasthan	3336	5438	4139	3572
17	Tamil Nadu	5000	3700	1702	515
18	Tripura	..	7303	5821	101
19	Uttar Pradesh	3316	3330	3349	2350
20	West Bengal	1433	669	670	821
21	Goa, Daman& Diu	327	165	343	116
22	Pondicherry	1196	787	997	1123
23	Delhi	——————Not taken up——————			

N.A.—Not available

1665. [*Transferred to the 14th March, 1988.*]

केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास

1666. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को 10 से 15 वर्ष तक की सेवा कर लेने के पश्चात भी सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई विसंगति सरकार के ध्यान में आई है ; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसे कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध कराने और यह सुनिश्चित करने का विचार रखती है कि उन्हें एक निर्धारित अवधि के दौरान सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध करा दिया जाये ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सामान्यपूल आवास की आम कमी है । बजट नियतन पर नियंत्रण के कारण, इसमें वृद्धि करने के लिए और निर्माण न किया जा सका ।